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## THE HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT, AND STATISTICS OF MILK CHARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.\*

Prepared by direction of the Surgeon-General.

By J. W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

In his address as retiring president of the Association of American Medical Milk Commissions, June 1, 1908, Dr. Henry L. Coit invited renewed attention to the need of statistics relating to infant mortality and the factors underlying its causation. At the same time he urged the adoption of some plan looking to the collection of statistics of milk charities, the principle of which should be the assisting of individual physicians in cities to report the information in their possession, and it was suggested that there should be a standing committee of that association on morbidity and mortality due to milk. As a result of these suggestions, provision was made for such a committee, and Doctor Coit was made chairman with power to enlarge it, looking toward the collection of statistics concerning the work of associations through milk dispensaries, and clinical work for the protection of infant life.

That there is need of such information can not be questioned. Morbidity statistics are of even greater importance to the sanitarian than mortality statistics. They not only indicate the severity of disease and its damage to society, but serve as a guide to prompt sanitary action. The collection of such statistics, however, has not thus far been very successful, and those relating to the prevention of infant morbidity are fragmentary in the extreme.

Information is especially needed regarding, first, the amount of infant morbidity and mortality; second, the social and sanitary conditions bringing it about; and third, the measures thus far taken for its amelioration. Knowledge regarding these three points would go far to determining the fate of the new-born child.

The history and growth of the pure-milk movement is well known to the members of the association of medical milk commissions, and its importance is beginning to be appreciated by the public generally. Safe milk is a fundamental necessity, especially to infants, and one of the present urgent problems is its proper administration to those members of society.

As a result of necessity, various plans have been devised to encourage maternal feeding, and when this is impossible, to supply a pure milk to meet the special needs of infants. One of these was the establishment of the infants' milk depot.

In connection with other studies of milk in its relation to the public health, in 1907, the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service thought it desirable to inquire briefly into the origin of such depots in the United States, and the amount of work performed by them. The data accumulated was published in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 41, and with some revision, republished in Bulletin No. 56. The fact was elicited that the first institution of this character to dispense milk was founded in the United States in 1889,

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\* Presented before American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, June 6, 1910

and that similar institutions had subsequently been established in at least 20 cities of the country. When this study was begun, it was the object to continue it, and when the Surgeon-General was notified of the action of the above-mentioned association in appointing a committee for a like purpose, it was his desire to cooperate in any way possible in order to secure further statistics.

The writer having been made a member of the committee, arrangements were made whereby the Bureau of Public Health would resume the work, and the Surgeon-General addressed letters to all of the medical milk commissions, or milk dispensaries, and milk committees, whose addresses were available, and to health officers in all towns in the United States over 20,000. In this letter he requested information on the following points:

1. The name of any organized agency, such as children's hospital, dispensary, milk depot, milk commission, or visiting association for the protection of infant life.
2. The objects and method of such agency, and how maintained.
3. Any special measures taken in the education of mothers in infant hygiene.
4. The character of the instructions, and whether given by means of literature or by physicians and nurses.
5. Whether the instructions are given at the homes or at central "consultations."
6. Whether or not the agency distributes milk to infants and invalids.
7. Whether the milk is sold to the poor, or given to them outright.
8. What proportion of its cost is charged.
9. What proportion of those benefited are children, invalid adults, or nursing mothers.
10. What proportion of the children are sick when first given the milk.
11. What proportion of the children are well while the distribution of the milk is in progress, both in winter and summer.
12. What are the average ages of the children being fed.
13. Whether literature on infant hygiene is distributed with the milk.
14. How many individuals were fed during the year 1909.
15. Whether the milk is distributed in bulk or in individual feedings.
16. What quantity of milk was distributed during 1909.
17. How many modifications of mixtures of milk are furnished.
18. For what ages they are designed.
19. Whether the milk is heated or used raw.
20. If heated, to what temperature, and how long.
21. Whether heat is applied winter and summer alike.
22. What grade of milk is employed in the work.
23. What was the mortality rate in the particular city for infants under 1 year of age.
24. What was the mortality rate among the number of children who had been fed on dispensary milk one month or over during 1909.

Following this inquiry there were received a large number of replies from the officers of medical milk commissions, children's hospitals and dispensaries, milk fund associations, visiting nurses associations, and municipalities. From the records of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, it is shown that there were medical milk commissions in the following cities of the United States at the date of the last annual meeting of that association held in St. Louis, June 6, 1910:

Jacksonville and Ocala, Fla.; Louisville, Ky.; Oakland, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago, Galesburg, Kewanee, and Springfield, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Indianapolis and Richmond, Ind.; Bridgeport, Greenwich, and Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Cambridge, Malden, and Worcester, Mass.; Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Jackson, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Omaha, Nebr.; Elizabeth, Lakewood, Newark, Paterson, Summit, Jersey

City, Englewood, and Morristown, N. J.; Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Elmira, Ithaca, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Saranac Lake, and Fulton, N. Y.; Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio; Erie, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.

All of the medical milk commissions have for their general object the encouragement of the production of clean milk, especially for the use of infants and invalids. On account of the gratuitous services of the members of the medical societies fostering them, they must be considered in a sense charitable, even though the dairyman renders the business of producing "certified" milk a paying investment.

Information received indicates that the following commissions, in addition to certifying milk, have taken special measures for the education of mothers in infant hygiene, by means of literature or instructions by physicians and nurses:

Commissions.	Special measures for education of mothers in infant hygiene.	By means of literature.	Instructions by physicians and nurses.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Allegheny County Medical Society.	In connection with public talks on pure milk.	Literature.....	Physicians and at public meetings.
Detroit, Mich.: Wayne County Medical Society.	Yes.....	.....	Physicians and nurses.
Minneapolis, Minn.: Hennepin County Medical Society.	.....do.....	Literature distributed by health department.	Visiting nurses.
Toledo, Ohio: Academy of Medicine.	.....do.....	Through daily newspapers.	Lectures at churches and clubs.
Grand Rapids, Mich.: Kent County Medical Society.	.....do.....	.....	By physicians recommending the milk.
Dayton, Ohio: Montgomery County Medical Society.	In connection with milk fund.	.....	Physicians and nurses.
Oakland, Cal.: Alameda County Medical Society.	Not by commission, but by associated women's clubs.	Literature.....	
Ocala, Fla.: Meat and Milk Commission.	Yes.....	Lectures.....	

Educational measures are undoubtedly carried on indirectly by other medical milk commissions not included in the above table, but in the absence of a definite statement to that effect, they could not be included therein. The facts given probably indicate, however, the usual means taken by commissions to popularize the use of certified milk, and thus prevent infant morbidity. These means include instruction in schools, cooperation with charitable organizations, distribution of literature, contributions to daily newspapers, physicians' lectures in public and talks in the home, and nurses' instructions in dispensaries and in the home.

#### INFANTS' MILK DEPOTS.

The information thus far received indicates that there are 28 cities in the United States in which are located infants' milk depots, or milk dispensaries for the relief of the poor. Many of these institutions maintain substations for the distribution of milk and giving advice with respect to infant hygiene, and a much larger area of those cities is accordingly covered, with corresponding benefit to the poor.

Institution.	Object.	How operated.	How maintained.
New York City: Wilkes's Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots). Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	To give relief to sick poor.	Through dispensary...	By voluntary contributions.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	Reduction of infant mortality by furnishing proper milk. To reduce infant mortality.	Through milk depots.. In connection with dispensary.	By Mr. Straus personally. Voluntary contributions and income from patients.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	To provide clean milk for babies and the sick poor. To furnish certified and modified milk for infant feeding in the poor districts of the city.	Through milk depot.. By milk depots and clinics.	Funds raised by private subscription. Proceeds from the sale of milk and voluntary offerings.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	To improve the general milk supply, encourage breast feeding, to provide milk for babies who can not be nursed to furnish advice in matters of hygiene and the care of babies.	By milk depots, visits, and conferences.	By private charity.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	Study and care of the baby before and during birth and for two years afterwards.	By depot and visits...	By public subscription, by subscription from the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, and by the sale of milk.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	To reduce sickness and death among the infant poor. To furnish pure milk for babies.	Through dispensary, hospital, and visits. Through depots and visits.	By private charity. Principally by subscriptions.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	To supply milk and ice, chiefly to babies.	.....do.....	Milk and Ice Association by private charity; department of health by city of Pittsburg.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	To supply safe milk for babies whose parents can not afford to pay for such milk.	Through dispensaries and visits.	Private subscriptions.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	To reduce infant mortality and improve health and vitality of surviving children.	Through depots, visits, and lectures.	Appropriations from city and county, and private contributions.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	To reduce sickness among the poor.	By visits of nurses and lectures.	By money collected.
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association committee, with Providence District Nursing Association.	To improve general standard of milk in the community; to provide proper milk for infants.	By certification of milk; by central laboratory and distributing stations.	By public subscriptions and donations.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	To insure clean, raw, tuberculin-tested milk for children during July and August; to raise standard of milk supply.	By central station on farm and distributing stations.	By the municipality.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station, established 1897.	Care of sick poor; instruction in matters of hygiene, etc.; preservation of infant life.	Through dispensary and visits.	By annual subscriptions and private endowments.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	To supply clean milk for poor babies during summer.	Through depots attended by trained nurses.	By public philanthropy.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester fresh air fund.	To furnish pure milk to infants at the minimum cost.	Through milk depot..	By the organization.
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	"An object lesson in nutrition."	.....do.....	By charity.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, pure food committee.	To supply modified and adapted milk for infants during summer.	.....do.....	By an organization of women, "The Albany Christian Mothers' Union."
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, milk depot.			

Institution.	Object.	How operated.	How maintained.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, certified milk fund for the sick poor.	To enable all who need it to procure safe and wholesome milk.	By issue of tickets to patients on orders from physicians, nurses, and charitable associations.	By charitable contributions and money raised by entertainments.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Incorporated).	To care for sick infants.	Hospital; tent hospital in summer; operated by the corporation.	By the corporation, mostly physicians.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	To supply clean milk; instruct mothers in sanitary methods; to have supervision of children.	By daily clinics.	By funds collected by commission and small charge for milk to those who can pay.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society, pure milk department.	To enable the poor to obtain pure milk during the summer.	Milk depots managed by young college women under direction of a trained nurse.	By voluntary contributions.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	To give better care to the sick poor.	Through dispensary.	By private contributions.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Distribution of milk to infants.	Through milk laboratory.	
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.	To furnish free milk to children and babies.	Through dispensary.	Milk furnished gratis by the dairy.
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	To supply to infants pure milk at cost or less.	Through pasteurizing station and distributing stations.	
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	To prevent infant mortality, encourage maternal feeding, educate mothers, and teach infant hygiene in dispensary and home.	By hospital, dispensary, and visits.	
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots).	Reduction of infant mortality by furnishing proper milk.	Through milk depots.	By Mr. Straus personally.
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	To improve the milk supply and reduce infant mortality.	Infants' milk depots; model dairy; committees.	
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	To furnish milk of high grade to young children and sickly adults at low price.	Central laboratory and branches.	By sale of milk, subscriptions, proceeds of entertainments, etc.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	Distribution of pasteurized milk.	Milk distributed by 8 drug stores.	Returns from sales and private charities.

*Objects of the institutions.*—An analysis of the data presented indicates that the general object of the organizations in question is the protection of infant life, although the details of operation vary to some degree. Two give as an object the encouragement of maternal feeding; 16 the supplying of proper milk to infants; 2 the furnishing of modified milk; 1 the furnishing of certified milk; 1 the furnishing of milk and ice for babies; 1 the furnishing of proper milk to the sick poor; 4 to reduce infant morbidity; 6 to reduce infant mortality; 2 to give relief to the sick poor; 4 to teach infant hygiene; 1 to study and care for babies before and after birth; 1 to encourage proper nutrition of infants; 1 to improve health and vitality of children; 1 to distribute pasteurized milk; and 3 to improve the general milk supply.

*Operation of institutions.*—Fifteen of the charities were conducted in part or in whole through infants' milk depots; 9 through hospital and medical dispensaries; 4 through milk laboratories; 1 through milk station at the farm; 1 through pasteurizing stations; 1 by means also

of tent hospitals; 2 by means of clinics; 10 by means of house visits; 2 by means of lectures; 1 through stations at drug stores; and 1 through dispensing of milk on physicians' and nurses' orders and request of charitable associations.

*Maintenance of institutions.*—Nineteen of the institutions were supported entirely by private philanthropy, 2 wholly by official means, 2 partly official and partly private, and 6 partly through income from patients and partly private.

Information from Hoboken, N. J., indicates that while no milk dispensaries or consultations are maintained, \$4,000 annually is contributed by private philanthropy for investigation of the milk supply and the health of infants, the investigations being made by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York.

In the previous compilation regarding infants' milk depots, the results of which are published on page 583 of Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 41, there is record of the following milk depots:

Institution.	Maintained by—
Cambridge School of Nursing and Visiting Nurses' Association.	Public appropriations and private philanthropy.
Cincinnati, Ohio, health department.....	Public funds.

No recent data have been received from these latter institutions, nor from one in Toledo, Ohio, that was in operation in 1907.

	Special measures taken for education of mothers in infant hygiene.	Instructions given by literature or by physicians and nurses.	In the homes or at central consultations.
New York City:			
Wilkes' Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	Yes.....	By physicians and nurses.	At dispensary (lectures and pamphlets).
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	.....do.....	By literature and physicians.	At consultations.
Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	.....do.....	By nurses.	At dispensary.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	.....do.....	.....do.....	At clinics mostly; sometimes at home.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Both.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Cleveland, Ohio.: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	Do.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, committee on infant mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	At homes and at lectures.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Both.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station. Established 1897.	.....do.....	By literature and nurses.	Do

	Special measures taken for education of mothers in infant hygiene.	Instructions given by literature or by physicians and nurses.	In the homes or at central consultations.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	Yes .....	Both.....	Both.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester Fresh Air Fund.	Only through nurses at the stations.	By cards of instruction and oral directions by nurses.	At the stations.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, Pure Food Committee.	Yes.....	By physicians and nurses.	Both.
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, Milk Depot.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, Certified Milk Fund for the Sick Poor.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	At home.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital, Inc.	.....do.....	.....do.....	At the hospital.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society.	.....do.....	By literature and a nurse.	In the home.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	Both.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	Do.
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	.....do.....	By literature, visiting nurses, and attendants at stations.	At distributing stations mostly.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots).	.....do.....	By literature and physicians.	At consultations.
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	In homes by nurses and in classes by physicians and nurses.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	.....do.....	By circular and by nurses.	Both.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	.....do.....	By literature and by physicians and nurses.	Do.

*Dissemination of information regarding infant hygiene.*—All of the charities take special measures for the education of the mothers in infant hygiene. The instruction is given in 9 organizations by physicians and nurses, in 1 by nurses, and in 24 by both literature and personal instructions from physicians and nurses. The instructions are given by 2 organizations wholly in the home, by 7 wholly at the dispensary or central clinic, by 1 in the home and at lectures, and by 24 both at central clinics and in the home.

	Does agency distribute milk to infants and invalids?	Is milk sold to the poor or given outright?	What proportion of cost is charged?
New York City:			
Wilkes's dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	No .....		
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	Yes.....	Sold.....	About 50 per cent.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	.....do.....	Both.....	Adults free; infants 10 per cent free.
Do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Two-thirds



	Does agency distribute milk to infants and invalids?	Is milk sold to the poor or given outright?	What proportion of cost is charged?
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	Infants only.....	Sold; given to those unable to pay for it.	About one-third cost of milk and preparation of it.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Yes.....	Sold.....	Nearly all.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	Infants only.....	do.....	About 75 or 80 per cent.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	do.....	Sold; given to those unable to pay for it.	About one-half of total cost.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	do.....	do.....	Cost if possible.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	Both, but chiefly to infants.	Most of it given.....	About one-third.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	Yes.....	Sold; no fixed price.....	No fixed price.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Infants.....	Sold; given to those unable to pay for it.	
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, committee on infant mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.	No.....		
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Infants only.....	Sold.....	About 50 per cent.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester milk station established 1897.	do.....	do.....	20 per cent, cost of nursing included.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	do.....	Both.....	As much as patient can afford to pay.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester Fresh Air Fund.	do.....	Most of it sold.....	About cost of milk and one-third total cost of nurses, etc.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, pure-food committee.	do.....	Sold below cost.....	20 per cent of total cost of maintenance.
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	Infants.....	Sold.....	About one-third.
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, milk depot.	Yes.....	Both.....	(?)
Dayton, Ohio: Milk commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, certified milk fund for the sick poor.	Infants.....	do.....	10 per cent is sold at half price.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Incorporated).	No.....		
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	Yes.....	A small charge to those who can pay; given to those who can not.	One-half.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society, pure milk department.	Yes.....	Sold; given to those unable to pay for it.	An average of about three-fourths.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	Yes.....	Both.....	(?)
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Yes.....	Usually sold; some given away.	As much as possible.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	To infants mostly..	Sold, except to town charges.	Varying.
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital through Arden certified milk dairy.	Yes.....	Given outright.....	
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	To infants only....	Sold except to a few entirely destitute.	One-half.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	To infants principally.	Sold.....	40 to 80 per cent of total cost.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots). <sup>a</sup>			
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	To infants mostly..	Sold; relief societies pay for part.	Entire cost.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	Yes.....	Sold, except in very few cases.	Somewhat less than cost.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	To infants only....	Sold.....	About 33 per cent.

<sup>a</sup> Opened May, 1910.

*Agencies that distribute milk.*—Of the 34 institutions reporting, 17 distribute milk to infants and invalids, 14 to infants only, and 3 do not distribute any milk.

*Milk sold or given to the poor.*—Of the 31 institutions dispensing milk, 11 sell it at a low price, 17 sell part and give to those who are unable to pay, 2 mostly give it away, and 1 gives it outright. On the whole, it appears to be the policy, both in the interest of the organization and the recipient, to make some charge, thereby removing, in a measure, the element of charity, and enabling the agency itself to do a greater work.

	What proportion of those benefited are (a) children, (b) invalid adults, (c) nursing mothers?	What proportion of the children are sick when they first get the milk?	What proportion of the children are well while distribution is in progress (a) in winter, (b) in summer?
New York City:			
Wilkes' Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.			
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	(a) 99 per cent, (b) 1 per cent.	85 per cent winter, 98 per cent summer.	(a) 98 per cent, (b) 90 to 98 per cent.
Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	(a) 90 per cent, (b) 5 per cent, (c) 5 per cent.	50 per cent.	(a) 80 per cent, (b) 50 per cent.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	(a) Two-fifths, (b) one-fifth, (c) two-fifths.	Four-fifths.	(a) Four-fifths, (b) two-thirds.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	All infants.	(?)	(?)
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	(a) 95 or 97 per cent, (b) 3 or 4 per cent.	Varying from 5 to 45 per cent.	(a) 80 per cent, (b) 10 to 20 per cent.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	Nearly all children.	Fully 80 per cent.	(?)
Cleveland, Ohio.: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	All children.	Probably one-half.	(a) Three-fourths probably, (b) one-half probably.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	All babies.	Not supposed to be sick.	(a) All well, (b) very few sick.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	Infants, 88 per cent; mothers and expectants, 12 per cent.	About one-half.	(?)
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	Mostly children.	(?)	(?)
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	All infants, except about 10 nursing mothers.	About 50 per cent.	No distribution between October 1 and May 1.
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, Committee on Infant Mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.	Nearly all children.	(?)	(?)
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	All children.	Most of them.	Results good during all the year.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station, established 1897.	.....do.....	75 per cent.	(b) 25 per cent.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	.....do.....	Probably 60 to 75 per cent in summer; not over 20 per cent in winter.	Very few sick in winter; not many in summer.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester Fresh Air Fund.	All children, except 2 nursing mothers.	More than 50 per cent.	Nearly all the well remained well.
New Haven, Mass.: Consumers' League, Pure Food Committee.	All infants.		
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	All children.	All well; sick are not received.	All well.
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, milk depot.	All infants.	Nearly two-thirds.	(b) About one-third.

	What proportion of those benefited are (a) children, (b) invalid adults, (c) nursing mothers?	What proportion of the children are sick when they first get the milk?	What proportion of the children are well while distribution is in progress (a) in winter, (b) in summer?
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, Certified Milk Fund for the Sick Poor.	All infants, except 3 tuberculous adults.	All.....	Very few in winter; considerably more in summer.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Inc.).	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	All children.....	95 per cent.....	(b) 50 per cent.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society, pure milk department.	(a) 90 per cent, (b) 8 per cent, (c) 2 per cent.	About 50 per cent.....	(?)
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	Mostly children.....	(?).....	(?)
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	(?).....	About 50 per cent.....	(a) 100 per cent, (b) 80 per cent.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	(?).....	Nearly all.....	No winter work.
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.	Mostly infants.....	All.....	(?)
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	(a) 99 per cent.....	99 per cent.....	Impossible to state.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	All children.....	90 per cent.....	(a) 95 per cent, (b) 90 per cent.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots). <sup>a</sup>	.....	.....	.....
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	(a) 95 per cent, (c) 5 per cent.	75 per cent.....	(a) 75 per cent, (b) 85 per cent.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	Great majority children; small number of adults; small number of nursing mothers.	Can not be stated.....	Can not be stated.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	Children only.....	One-half.....	(b) One-half.

<sup>a</sup> Opened May 10, 1910.

*Percentages of children and adult beneficiaries.*—The beneficiaries were mostly children. Of the 29 institutions giving information as to what proportion of the patients served were children, invalids, and nursing mothers, in 12 all the beneficiaries were children; in 9, nearly all were children; in 6, from 90 per cent to 100 per cent were children; in 1, 80 per cent to 90 per cent were children; and in 1, two-fifths were children. From 1 per cent to 5 per cent of the beneficiaries in one institution were invalids; in another, from 5 per cent to 10 per cent; and in another, from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. In 3 institutions, 1 per cent to 5 per cent of the beneficiaries were nursing or expectant mothers; in another, from 10 per cent to 20 per cent; and in another, from 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

*Percentages of children sick on application.*—The proportions of children that were sick on application varied from 0 to 100 per cent. In 6 institutions the percentages were from 90 per cent to 100 per cent; in 1, from 80 per cent to 90 per cent; in 2, from 70 per cent to 80 per cent; in 1, from 60 per cent to 70 per cent; in 9, from 50 per cent to 60 per cent; and in 1, from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

For purposes of summarizing, it seemed advantageous and sufficiently accurate to thus group the institutions, and the figures indicate that most of the children were ill on application. On the other

hand, when percentages were given they indicated that comparatively few remained sick while distribution of the milk was in progress. In summer the percentage of those that remained well was much larger than in winter.

	Average age of children fed.	Is literature on infant hygiene distributed with milk?	Number fed during past year: (a) infants, (b) adults.
New York City:			
Wilkes' Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	Many under 2 years...	No .....	
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	1 day to 2 years.....	Yes .....	About 15,000 children.
Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	1 day to 18 months.....	In summer.....	(a) 1,000; (b) 1,000.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	5 to 15 months.....	Irregularly .....	(?)
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	8 to 9 months (probably).	Yes .....	About 500 babies a day.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	5 to 6 months.....	Yes .....	(a) 1,396; (b) about 80.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	From birth to 2 years; 70 per cent under 1 year.	Yes .....	(a) 1,274.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	Mostly under 15 months.	Yes .....	(a) 1,185.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	6 weeks to 2 years.....	Yes; weekly, on weighing days.	(a) 2,000 (about).
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	A little over 1 year....	Yes .....	(a) 952; (b) 130.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	Most under 1 year.....	No .....	(a) 487.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	1 year.....	Yes .....	(a) 284; (b) 1.
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, committee on infant mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Mostly under 1 year; all under 3 years.	Yes .....	About 250 babies.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station, established 1897.	8 months.....	Yes, in 5 languages.....	(a) 125.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	1½ to 3 months.....	Yes .....	(a) 288.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester Fresh-Air Fund.	1 year.....	do .....	(a) 145.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, pure-food committee.	All under 2 years.....	No .....	(a) 183.
Lowell, Mass.: Young women's hospital guild of Lowell General Hospital.	(?).....	Yes .....	Just started.
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, milk depot.	2 weeks to 2 years.....	do .....	(a) 47.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, certified milk fund for the sick poor.	2 weeks to 3 years; most under 1 year.	No .....	(a) 203; (b) 3.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Inc.).	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	All under 2 years; most under 1 year.	Yes .....	(a) 90.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society, pure milk department.	About 1 year.....	In very few cases.....	Milk was supplied to 334 families.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	Up to 2 years.....	No .....	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	8 months.....	Yes .....	(a) 305.

	Average age of children fed.	Is literature on infant hygiene distributed with milk?	Number fed during past year: (a) infants, (b) adults.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	Mostly under 2 years..	.....	
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.	(?).....	Written directions given.	
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	3 weeks to 16 months..	Yes; baby folders in 7 languages.	(?)
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	6 months.....	.....	
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots). <sup>a</sup>	.....	.....	
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	6 months.....	(?).....	(a) 778; (b) 41.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	Under 2 years.....	Circulars to the mothers.	1,445,287 bottles distributed, mostly to children.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	Up to 1½ years.....	No.....	(?)

<sup>a</sup> Opened May, 1910.

*Average ages of children fed.*—Of the 29 institutions giving information as to the average age of the children fed, in 11, the children were under 1 year; in 6, under 18 months; in 10, under 2 years; and in 2, under 3 years.

*Literature given with milk.*—Seventeen institutions distribute literature on infant hygiene with the milk—one in summer only, and one irregularly. In addition, one institution distributed literature in five languages with the milk, and one in seven languages.

*Number of persons fed.*—The replies received indicate that twenty-one institutions during 1909 fed a total of 26,558 babies, and one additional institution fed about 500 babies daily. Six institutions fed a total of about 1,264 adults, and one additional institution fed 334 families. The exact figures could not be obtained from three large institutions.

	Milk distributed in bulk or in individual packages.	Quantity of milk distributed during past year.	How many modifications or mixtures of milk are furnished?
New York City: Wilkes' Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.			
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	Individual packages...	3,158,439 bottles.....	Six.
Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	Children, in bottles; adults, in bulk.	36,062 quarts for children; no record for adults.	Seventeen.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	Bulk.....	384,017 quarts.....	Individual modification for case.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	Individual packages...	.....	Three.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Both.....	2,577,818 ounces.....	Five.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	Individual bottles, and quart bottles to older children.	(?).....	Six.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	Individual bottles and quarts and pints.	(?).....	Individual modification for case.

	Milk distributed in bulk or in individual packages.	Quantity of milk distributed during past year.	How many modifications or mixtures of milk are furnished?
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	Individual packages...	3,000 or 4,000 gallons a year.	Seven.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	Chiefly in bulk.....	About 51,153 quarts...	No special formula.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	Individual packages...	2,771 quarts; 55,035 tubes.	Do.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Both.....	29,305 bottles adapted milk; 7,097 pints whole milk; 446 quarts buttermilk.	Seven.
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, committee on infant mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Individual tubes.....	125,000 bottles.....	4 stock formulas.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station, established 1897.	Individual packages...	6,500.....	Four.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	.....do.....	130,000 feedings, averaging 4 ounces.	No stock formulas.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester fresh air fund.	Individual bottles.....	4,301 quarts.....	Five.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, Pure Food Committee.	Individual packages...	36,870 quarts.....	Four.
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	.....do.....	(?).....	About 4.
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, milk depot.	.....do.....	8,346 feedings.....	Ten.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, certified milk fund for the sick poor.	.....do.....	3,052 quarts.....	Whole milk.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Incorporated).	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	Individual packages...	1,000 gallons.....	Five.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society, pure milk department.	In quart and pint glass jars.	9,564 quarts.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	In bulk to those not sick, in bottles to infants and invalids.	(?).....	Not modified.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Individual packages...	(?).....	.....
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	.....do.....	(?).....	About 10 regular ones, also modifications to physicians' orders.
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.	In packages.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	Individual packages...	923,167 bottles.....	Seven.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	268,000 bottles.....	Six.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots). <sup>a</sup>	.....	.....	.....
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	Individual feeding bottles for infants; quart bottles for mothers.	(?).....	Six.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	Individual packages...	179,370 quarts.....	Five modifications and plain milk.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	.....do.....	(?).....	Two modifications; pure milk; barley water.

<sup>a</sup> Opened May, 1910.

*Character of distribution of milk.*—Twenty-one institutions distributed the milk in individual feedings, 6 in both ordinary bottles and individual feedings, and 3 in bulk. Eighteen institutions furnish modified milk, 3 additional ones presumably do, and 2 serve whole milk only. One institution furnishes three modifications; 3 furnish four; 4 furnish five; 3 furnish six; 3 furnish seven; 2 furnish ten, and 1 furnishes seventeen. In addition, 3 furnish milk on individual prescriptions.

*Amount of milk distributed.*—Replies received indicate that there were dispensed from twelve institutions a total of about 726,708 quarts of milk; from nine institutions 4,703,792 feedings, and from one institution 2,577,818 ounces of milk.

	For what ages are modifications designed?	Milk heated or used raw?	If heated, to what temperature and how long?
New York City: Wilkes's Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	.....	.....	.....
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	1 day to 1 year; whole milk given after 9 months.	Heated.....	155° F., 20 minutes.
Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	1 day to 18 months....	Both.....	60° C., 20 minutes.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	Any bottle-fed baby...	Raw.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	1 to 2 months; 2 to 4 months; 5 and 6 months; 7 to 9 months; whole raw milk to 10 months and over.	Heated.....	167°.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Under 1 month; 1 to 4 months; over 4 months; whole milk; fat-free milk.	First 3 are heated....	145°, 20 minutes.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and Mothers' Relief Society.	.....	Raw in winter; heated in summer.	147° F.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	Largely under 15 months.	Raw.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	6 weeks to 2 years....	.....do.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	Under 3 months; 3 to 6 months; 6 to 9 months; 9 to 12 months.	.....do.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	Under 1 year.....	Raw unless heating ordered.	.....
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Birth to 12 months....	Raw.....	.....
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, committee on infant mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Birth to 3 months; 3 to 8 months; 8 months and over; barley water.	Heated.....	167°, 20 minutes.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station, established 1897.	1 to 12 months.....	Raw.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	All, up to 2 years....	.....do.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester Fresh Air Fund.	Under 1 year.....	.....do.....	.....
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, pure food committee.	Birth to 3 months; 3 to 6 months; 6 to 9 months; 9 to 12 months.	.....do.....	.....

	For what ages are modifications designed?	Milk heated or used raw?	If heated, to what temperature and how long?
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	(?).....	Raw.....	
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, milk depot.	2 days to 15 months.....	do.....	
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, certified milk fund for the sick poor.	Modified for each individual case.	do.....	
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Incorporated).			
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	1 month to 2 years.....	Raw.....	
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society, pure milk department.		do.....	
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	(?).....	do.....	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.		Heated.....	158° F., 30 minutes.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.		Raw.....	
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.			
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	3 weeks to 16 months.....	Pasteurized.....	170° F.; continuous flow pasteurized, held 1 minute.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	Birth to 1, 2, 3 years.....	Heated.....	Winter, 155° F., 20 minutes; summer, 180° F., 20 minutes.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch depots) <sup>a</sup>			
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	Up to 2 years.....	Both.....	167°, 20 minutes.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Modified Milk Society.	1 day to 2 years.....	All pasteurized.....	170°, 20 minutes.
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	Up to 2 years.....	Pasteurized.....	165°, 20 minutes.

<sup>a</sup> Opened May, 1910.

*Treatment of milk dispensed.*—The modifications are numerous, and vary much in the different institutions. They are intended generally to meet the needs of infants from birth up until 2 or 3 years of age. The replies received indicate that 8 institutions heated the milk, 3 dispensed both heated and raw milk, 1 dispensed heated milk in summer and raw milk in winter, and 17 dispensed only raw milk.

	Is heat applied summer and winter alike?	What grade of milk employed?	Mortality rate for infants under 1 year of age.	Mortality rate among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over during past year.
New York City: Wilkes's Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.				
Nathan Straus Laboratory (and branch depots).	Yes.....	Certified; best obtainable.	3.5 per 1,000 of total population.	Accurate information not obtainable.
Good Samaritan Dispensary (milk department).	No; summer 80° C., 20 min.	Borden's.....	3.5 per 1,000...	As far as obtainable, 6 deaths during 1909.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.		Certified.....	15 per 1,000...	11 out of more than 400.



	Is heat applied summer and winter alike?	What grade of milk employed?	Mortality rate for infants under 1 year of age.	Mortality rate among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over during past year.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	No; no heat in winter.	Highest grade of certified.	(?).....	Compared with city surprisingly low.
Boston, Mass.: Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Yes.....	Inspected.....	11.2 per cent (basis births during year).	2.5 per cent.
Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, combining the work of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Mothers' Relief Society.	Not heated in winter.	Furnished by Walker-Gordon Laboratory.	About 20 per cent.	8 per cent.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	Never heated.	From dairy under direct supervision of the institution.	13.04 per cent.	Dead under dispensary care, 1.49 per cent; under outside care 7.3 per cent.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	.....do.....	Examined twice a week by bacteriologist.	1,242 out of total population of 415,532.	No record.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of Public Health of Pittsburg, cooperating with Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association.	.....do.....	Certified.	13.85 per cent (basis births during year).	(?)
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund Association.	No.....	Best clinical	.....	
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Never heated..	Certified only.	1906-1908, average under 1 year, 15 per cent plus.	284 children treated; 17 deaths; mortality, 6 per cent.
Providence, R. I.: Providence Medical Association, committee on infant mortality, with Providence District Nursing Association.				
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Yes.....	Best obtainable.	.....	
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Station, established 1897.	Never heated.	Tuberculin-tested milk from grade cows.	2.03 per 100 on a basis of 200,000 population.	Not obtainable, but very small.
Columbus, Ohio: Instructive District Nursing Association and Babies' Dispensary.	.....do.....	Certified.....	Total deaths, 2,148; of infants under 1 year, 332.	Do.
Worcester, Mass.: Committee of Worcester Fresh Air Fund.	.....do.....	Best.....	3.25 per 1,000..	Only 1 died who had taken the milk one month.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, pure food committee.	.....do.....	Special, of high grade.	0.84 per 1,000..	None.
Lowell, Mass.: Young Women's Hospital Guild of Lowell General Hospital.	.....do.....	Best obtainable.	26.21 per 1,000.	(?)
Albany, N. Y.: South End Dispensary, Milk Depot.	.....do.....	From an inspected dairy.	18 per cent....	5 out of 47 died; but 4 after removal from care of dispensary and nurse.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission of the Montgomery County Medical Society, certified milk fund for the sick poor.	.....do.....	Certified.....	15.5 per cent (basis births during year).	203 fed; 4 died, 1 of whom received milk over one month.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Incorporated).				
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	Never heated.	Of first quality.	Total deaths, 1,424; under 1 year, 461.	2 out of 90.
New Bedford, Mass.: Charity Organization Society.	.....do.....	Best obtainable.	34 per cent of total deaths.	17 per cent.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities, visiting nurse committee.	.....do.....	.....do.....	135 children died in 1909.	None.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Yes.....	.....do.....	(?).....	Statistics show death rate among children under 3 years decreased 41 per cent during summer.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurses' Association.	Never heated.	Uncertified, bottled.	(?).....	(?)
Pasadena, Cal.: The Pasadena Hospital, through Arden Certified Milk Dairy.	.....do.....	Certified.....	.....	

	Is heat applied summer and winter alike?	What grade of milk em- ployed?	Mortality rate for infants un- der 1 year of age.	Mortality rate among children fed on dispens- ary milk one month or over during past year.
Chicago, Ill.: The Milk Commission of Chicago.	Yes.....	Holstein, 4 per cent butter- fat.	287 per 100,000 of total pop- ulation.	Data from 4 sta- tions only, 3 per cent.
Newark, N. Y.: The Babies' Hos- pital Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	Certified.....	100 per 1,000 births.	2.7 per cent.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Laboratory (and 6 branch de- pots). <sup>a</sup>	.....do.....	.....do.....	11.6 per cent ..	Impossible to state.
New York City: New York Milk Committee.	.....do.....	Best milk that c a n b e bought; not certified.	128 per 1,000 births.	Do.
Philadelphia, Pa.: The Phila- delphia Modified Milk Society.	.....do.....	Borden's.....	(?).....	(?)
Yonkers, N. Y.: Milk Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital.	Open from June to Sep- tember.			

<sup>a</sup> Opened May, 1910.

*Heating of milk in summer and winter.*—In 8 institutions the milk is heated summer and winter alike; in 3 institutions it is heated in summer, but not in winter; and in 1 institution the requirements as to heating are different summer and winter.

Of the 30 institutions furnishing milk, 11 used "certified;" 3, "inspected;" 5, "market;" 1, "guaranteed;" 6, "the best obtainable;" 1, "tuberculin tested;" 1, "special;" and 2, "best quality milk."

*Statistics as to benefits derived.*—The statistics with respect to mortality contained in the last two columns of the above table are presented, and are subject to revision on receipt of more definite information. As a whole, the mortality rates of the various cities in question are not comparable, since some of them are based on the number of births, while others are based on the total number of deaths, and still others on the total population. In Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Newark, where the mortality rates for infants are evidently on the basis of the births, some comparison might probably be made.

The mortality rates among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over during the past year in the institutions of those cities indicate also that the institutions in question were instrumental in materially reducing mortality. In the other cities under consideration, the institutions located therein must have also had a potent influence in the improvement of infant hygiene.

In order to determine the relative value of maintaining milk dispensaries in connection with measures for the improvement of infant hygiene, careful record should be kept and investigations made that would be comparable. By this means also definite facts would be elicited to determine the relative value of milk charities as compared with charities that do not dispense milk.

The keeping of records from day to day must devolve upon the individual officers connected with milk charities and will require considerable sacrifice of time on their part. It is desired especially to acknowledge the courtesies of all who have furnished and assisted in compiling the information which has made this report possible, it being impossible to make personal mention because of the large number interested